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PAGE 3

## From John Paul Jones to John W. Doughboy

### Americans Won Nearly 19,000 Foreign Decorations in the World War Alone

Crown of Italy, given to 178 Americans, at the top; Croix de Guerre, Belgium, won by 445 Americans; Order of Michel the Brave, Roumania, given to only one American—Pershing

By  
Marquis James

From top to bottom:  
Military Cross, Great Britain; Distinguished Flying Cross, Great Britain; Black Star, France. Americans won 323 of the first, 20 of the second and 285 of the third

ONE of the pleasantest walks in Washington at this time of year is along Seventeenth Street across the Mall. Just before you reach the Tidal Basin, which is a bayou of the Potomac, the street parts, forming two foliage-bordered drives which follow, in diverging directions, the graceful lines of the Basin's shore. The Washington monument towers on your left as you approach this fork, and on your right, at the end of a long vista of symmetrical reflecting pools, stands the Lincoln memorial, an object of incomparable dignity and beauty. Just ahead in the point of the angle formed by the parting

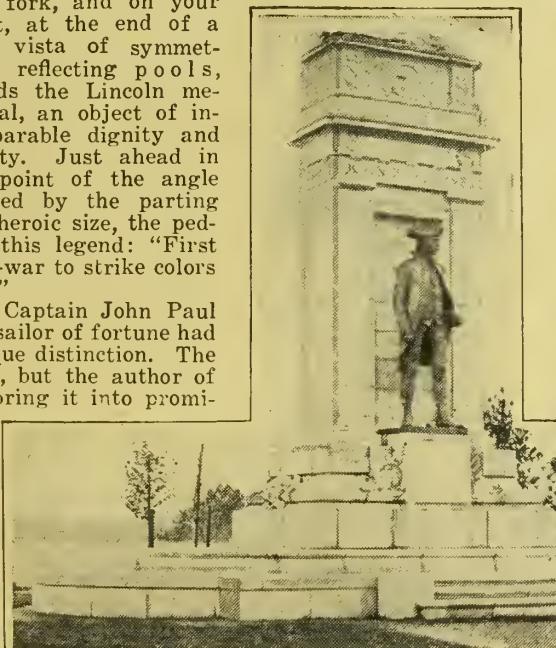
first member of the American naval or military forces to wear a foreign decoration and the only one to enjoy that privilege for a space of 75 years. And for 139 years, that is until 1918, only nine other officers—two of the Navy and seven of the Army—were privileged to display a foreign medal.

But in 1918 the United States harked back to the precedent established for the convenience of Captain Jones, and since then it seems that foreign governments have done their best to atone for those barren years. At the present time the files of the War and Navy Departments bear witness that 18,863 awards of honor have been conferred on a slightly smaller number of officers and men of our forces, and the official records in this respect are known to be incomplete. France is in the lead, having conferred 14,294 of the medals. But it was France that got the early start and in 1779 bestowed the Order of Military Merit on John Paul Jones; and that is the medal you see reproduced on the statue.

Singular things were the lot of this man Jones, who is one of the most romantic characters in our history. Born in Scotland as John Paul, he went to sea when a boy and led an adventurous life in the West Indian trade. Accumulating a fortune, he suddenly forsook navigation in favor of the seclusion of a Virginia plantation, taking, for reasons unknown, the name Jones. After the Dec-

highways is a statue of heroic size, the pedestal of which exhibits this legend: "First to compel foreign man-of-war to strike colors to the Stars and Stripes."

The figure is that of Captain John Paul Jones, which picturesque sailor of fortune had yet another claim to unique distinction. The sculptor takes note of it, but the author of the inscription fails to bring it into prominence. Thus a service is left to this reporter. On the left breast of the captain's coat you will perceive a medal suspended by a ribbon. It is an alien-looking medal, resembling the French Legion of Honor, though it is not that. It is a foreign decoration, however, and hence unusual; most unusual because John Paul Jones happens to have been the



In 1779 John Paul Jones received the Order of Military Merit from France. For seventy-five years thereafter no other member of our Army or Navy wore a foreign decoration. This statue is in Washington



laration of Independence he sailed again—in the first ship that ever flew the Stars and Stripes.

Of his many exploits and victories the greatest was the defeat and capture of the *Serapis*. As an example of seamanship combined with successful daring it has never been surpassed. Jones put out from Brest, in the French cast-off *Bon Homme Richard*, poorly gunned, barely seaworthy and with a short-handed crew. He took on the *Serapis*, of forty guns, one of the mightiest of His Britannic Majesty's line. Jones closed in. The ships were lashed together and the crews fought hand to hand. The *Bon Homme Richard* sank, but the Americans boarded the *Serapis*, which had hauled its colors in the nick of time, and in his prize Jones returned to Brest.

The report of this battle delighted old Louis XVI of France. It was something his admirals had been trying to do for years. He had Jones come to Paris, where the king invested him with the medal and fixed him up with a gold sword. The American Congress gave Jones formal permission to keep the French decoration and the sword and voted him a gold medal besides, which, however, is not shown on the Washington statue. The bestowal of this Congressional award was the second instance of its kind in our history. The first Congressional medal went to George Washington in 1776 after he had run the British out of Boston.

The States did not get to see much of Captain Jones and his medals after the war. He found plantation life dull and so in 1788 he joined the Russians against the Turks, winding up in Paris, where he died in 1792 amid the turmoil of the French Revolution. Before he left America, however, the foreign decoration question had engaged the framers of the United States Constitution, who expressed their views in that document in this language:

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States, and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them shall, without the

consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office or title of any kind whatever from any King, Prince or Foreign State.

During the stretch of 139 years when a Volstead clause on medals was operative, kings, princes and the heads of foreign states who had not read our Constitution carefully were now and again handing decorations, pieces of silver plate and other knick-knacks to our soldiers and sailors—and all the while it was like proffering a box of Colorado claras to a man whose doctor won't let him smoke. So it was finally decided that whenever a king, prince or foreign state should offer any of our fellows a medal or emolument he shouldn't let on that it wasn't done but should take it and say he was very much obliged. But he wouldn't take it, really. The next day he would wrap it up and send it to the State Department in Washington, where it would be kept as a sort of diplomatic contraband.

It was not until 1854 that an American soldier or sailor was allowed to enjoy the distinction accorded the late Captain Jones; and in this case the honor fell to Lieutenant Matthew Fontaine Maury, U. S. N. The lieutenant



War Cross,  
Czecho-Slova-  
kia



Order of Avis,  
Portugal

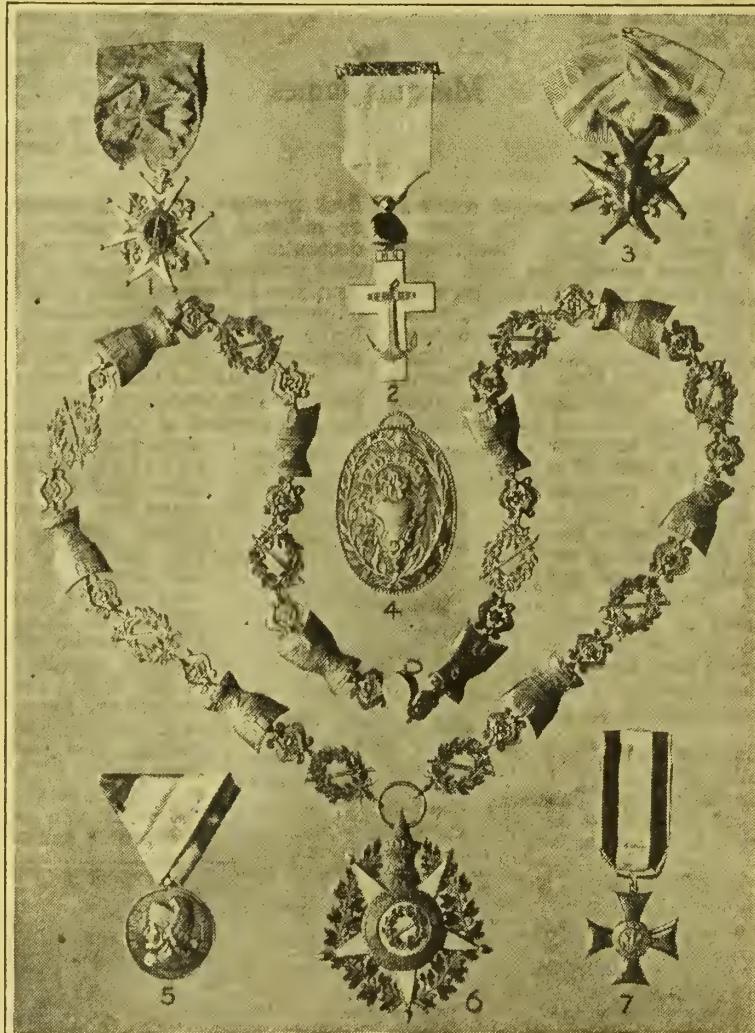
was "authorized to accept a gold medal recently presented to him by His Majesty the King of Sweden." Maury was crippled and incapacitated for sea duty in the course of a voyage around the world in 1839. Thereafter he was assigned to the naval observatory and hydrographic office in Washington, and the results of his long scientific studies are useful to seafaring men today. He

joined the Confederate Navy in 1861, and after the collapse of Southern hopes entered the service of the ill-starred Maximilian, Emperor of Mexico. He closed his eventful life as an instructor in physics at Virginia Military Institute.

The next foreign decoration a member of our armed forces was permitted to wear was conferred on another distinguished American naval officer, Assistant Surgeon Elisha Kent Kane. Navy records describe it as a "token of thankfulness" presented in 1856 by Queen Victoria of England.

Kane was an adventurous spirit. His periods of naval service, always in remote parts of the world, were interspersed with interims of private adventure such as Arctic exploration and the practice of medicine in the Philippine Islands and in China. Returning from the Mexican War of 1847-48 he sailed in 1850 with the United States naval rescue expedition sent out in search of Sir John Franklin, the British Arctic explorer and naval officer who had been missing since 1845.

Of the thirty-nine parties from all parts of the world that went to the relief of Franklin, that which Surgeon Kane accompanied was perhaps the most noteworthy. The expedition was gone five years and encountered terrible adventures and privations. Kane succeeded to its command and pulled the expedition through, being brought back to the United States in 1855 by rescuers sent by the Government. No trace of Franklin was found, but his death in 1847 was later confirmed by British searchers. Kane brought back much new geographical and scientific knowledge of the north. Congress gave him a medal, (Cont. on page 15)



Six foreign medals and the first American decoration: 1, Military Merit, France; 2, Military Merit, Cuba; 3, Holy Ghost, France; 4, Paulding Medal, awarded to John Paul Jones and the three men—Paulding, Williams and Van Wart—who captured André; 5, Obilitch Medal, Montenegro; 6, badge and collar of the Tower and Sword of Portugal; 7, Military Merit, Poland

# Is Immigrant Labor Really Cheap?

By Prof. Edwin Grant Conklin

Department of Biology,  
Princeton University



UNTIL about fifty years ago the American attitude toward immigration—it can scarcely be said to have been a policy—was to welcome all comers. This attitude was the result of three important factors: The need for cheap and abundant labor, the ambition to become a great and powerful nation, and the ideal of free America as an asylum for the poor and oppressed of other lands.

The demand for cheap labor very early began to modify the character of immigration to this country. When the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock in 1620 Virginia had already in the previous year received and distributed her first cargo of twenty Negro slaves. The slave trade continued for nearly two hundred years, until it was prohibited in 1808. At that time there were about one and one-third million Negroes in the United States, and in the next hundred years they increased to about ten and one-half millions. For more than one hundred years cheap labor in the form of slavery was the most disturbing element in this country. It led to one of the worst of all civil wars; and it has bequeathed to us and to many generations to come a racial problem that can never be solved short of amalgamation or extermination.

After the abolition of slavery the demand for cheap labor became greater than ever. Chinese coolies were imported to build the transcontinental railroads and to develop the Pacific Coast States. They were admirable laborers, but the Negro problem was so fresh in mind that the country was not willing to bring in another alien race, and so Congress passed a law in 1882 excluding Chinese laborers. At that time there were only one hundred and five thousand Chinese in this country, and their number in the continental United States has never been great enough to constitute any serious racial problem.

Our laws excluding Oriental laborers have kept out millions of miserable, suffering Asiatics who might have flourished and multiplied



certain Europeans. In every country of Europe there are persons whose entrance into the United States would constitute as great a danger as would the opening of our doors to any of the colored races, and the story of our immigration laws as respects Europeans has been necessarily and inevitably one of gradually increasing restrictions.

Before the American Revolution it had been the practice of England to send certain classes of convicts to the colonies, and from time to time since then various nations of Europe have unloaded criminals, defectives, and paupers on our shores. Our first exclusion law of 1875 prohibited the admission of prostitutes and certain types of criminals, and in 1882 idiots, lunatics and persons likely to become public charges were excluded. These laws, however, were not very rigidly enforced, as is shown by the great numbers of aliens, from that time to the present, in our institutions for the feeble-minded, insane, criminals, and paupers.

With increasing organization of labor there is always a demand for cheap and unorganized labor. During the last quarter of the nineteenth century hordes of the cheapest and poorest laborers to be found in Europe were imported, many of them under contract, to work in mines or factories, to break strikes and to reduce wages. The policy of a protective tariff, while primarily for the benefit of "infant industries," was also said to protect the American worker from competition with the "pauper labor" of Europe. Nevertheless until 1885 there was no legal hindrance to the unlimited importation of this same "pauper labor." In that year this farce became so ridiculous that Congress passed the law forbidding the importation of laborers under contract.

In spite of all these restrictions, however, the tide of immigration rose higher and higher until for several years before the World War more than a million immigrants a year were coming to our shores. Every two years an army equal in size to the one we sent to Europe in 1917-1918 came from

## A Sprinkling of Color

SIMILAR antagonism to the importation of laborers of all yellow, brown and black races has been for many years the avowed policy of this nation, and consequently their numbers here have never been very great. In the 1920 census the Indians, Chinese, Japanese and all other colored races save Negroes numbered less than half a million.

The very reasons that led to the exclusion of colored races have inevitably led to restrictions on the free and unlimited immigration of whites. Coolie labor is not always yellow, brown, or black. The objections to the admission of these colored races are that they can underlive Americans, that they reduce wages and standards of living, that their social instincts and ideals of civilization differ widely from ours and that they do not readily become Americanized. These same objections apply to



Europe to America. Frequently five thousand persons a day passed through Ellis Island, and of course it was impossible to make any thorough examination of such great numbers. In 1920 there were nearly fourteen million foreign-born persons in the United States, and about one-third of the total population of the country were either born abroad or the children of foreign-born parents.

In 1917 immigration restrictions were further increased. Among those specifically debarred are all feeble-minded persons, epileptics, those who have had one or more attacks of insanity, chronic alcoholics, professional beggars and vagrants, persons afflicted with tuberculosis or with a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease, all others who are mentally or physically so defective that they may be unable to earn a living, persons likely to become public charges, persons who have been deported and who again seek admission within one year, polygamists, anarchists, "white slavers," stowaways, children under sixteen years unaccompanied by parents, and aliens over sixteen years of age who cannot read some language or dialect. It has been estimated that more than one and one-half million aliens were admitted to the United States during the ten years from 1908 to 1918 who would have been excluded had the 1917 law been in force.

Owing to this law and to the difficulties of leaving Europe immigration fell off to about 430,000 in 1920. But with several million unemployed in this country at that time we had no need for any immigrants. Accordingly Congress passed the most effective immigration law which has thus far been placed upon the books, the measure limiting the number of aliens who could be admitted from any country in any year to three percent of the natives of that country who were enumerated in our census of 1910. The total number admissible under the present law is nearly 360,000 per year. Of this number a few more than 190,000 are allotted to western and northern Europe and about 170,000 to eastern and southern Europe.

In view of the fact that this country was settled largely by northwest Euro-

peans, that our government and institutions are the outgrowth of their inherited instincts and social ideals, and that the instincts and ideals of southeast Europeans differ from the former in many important respects, it is a serious question whether we are not admitting under the present law too large a proportion of people of alien blood and ideals. How different these ideals are can be seen by comparing the relative numbers of convicts from different countries of Europe in our penal institutions; it can be seen in daily reports of kidnapping, blackmailing, violence and murder by persons whose names generally show that they came from southern and eastern Europe; it can be seen in the widespread substitution of private vengeance for public justice and in the failure to understand or appreciate our forms of popular government by those whose early lives were passed under very different social conditions from those which surround them here.

#### Transplanting Europe's Quarrels

At present we are building up in this country a replica of the racial and national antagonisms of Europe. In practically every large city we have large foreign settlements. In general when immigrants come in great numbers they cling together and maintain their customs and languages. Almost seven millions of our foreign population can neither read nor write the English language. Their foreign language papers help to maintain their old racial and national antipathies. Already we are experiencing the hatred of one racial or national group for another. Do we want America to repeat the clash of nations and races that is now destroying the peace of Europe? If we do not, we must see to it that Europe is not transported en masse to our shores.

Once more as in the days of slavery and of coolie labor there is a loud and prolonged cry for more cheap labor and a very insistent demand that the bars be let down. If prosperity must always be built on alien labor, then it would be well to think less of prosperity and more of posterity. It will matter

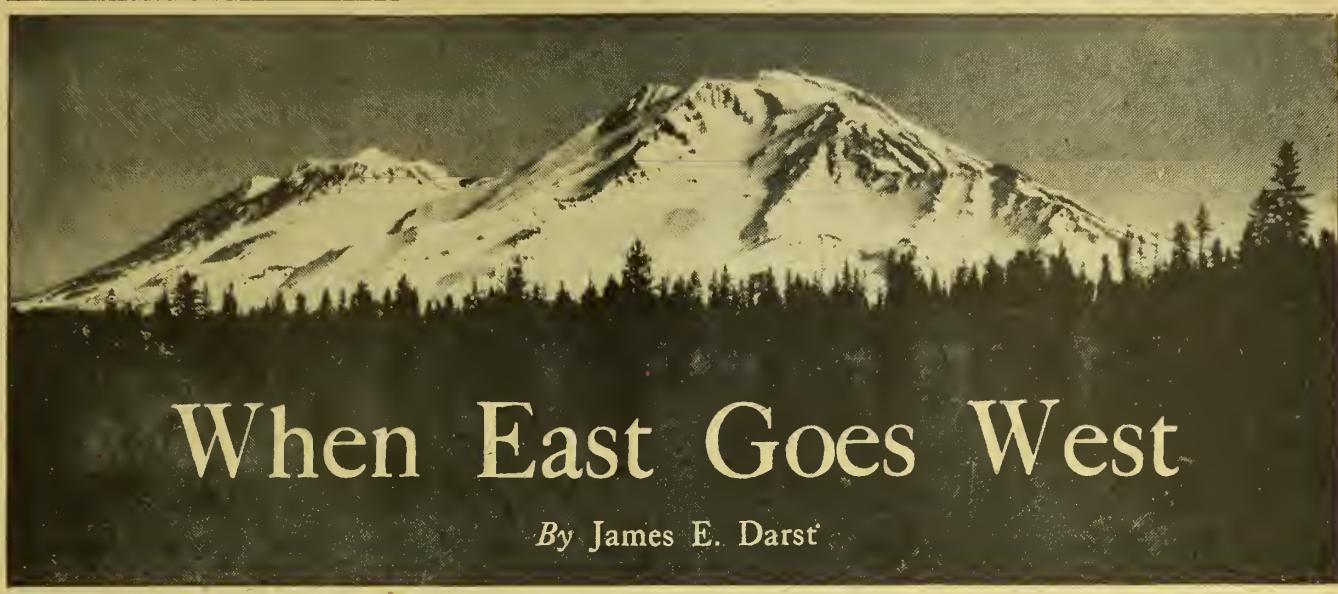
little to the United States of the twenty-first century whether or not our production was at full capacity in the year 1923, but it will matter very seriously what kind of people we have within our borders. The economic aspects of immigration are temporary and trivial compared with the biological aspects. By our immigration policy we are shaping the character of the future population of this country; we are determining whether that population will be better or worse than it is at present; we are deciding the fate of America as no enemy can ever decide it.

The character of a nation must depend on the character of its people, and the character of any people is largely determined by its inherited traits. If we debase the heredity of our people by admixture with inferior stock we commit the unpardonable sin for which there is no atonement. The immigrants of today will become part and parcel of the American people of the future. They will not be "assimilated" but they will be "amalgamated" with our people. We may partly "Americanize" them, but they will also alienize us.

The curse of cheap labor is not chiefly in underbidding native labor, nor even in lowered standards of living, but rather in lowered hereditary qualities. The menace of mankind is the menace of low mentality and low morality, and these are to a great extent inherited. The demand for cheap labor has introduced into this country much inferior blood which is certain to lower the intellectual, social and moral qualities in our population. Those who now clamor for cheap labor, regardless of these facts, would sell their country's and even their own children's future for a mess of pottage. Historians generally agree that it was the importation of slaves and inferior stock that sealed the fate of ancient Greece and Rome; there also those who would have cheap labor took no thought for the future. If the love of money is the root of all evil the importation of cheap labor has been the ruin of civilizations. Let us not curse our children to the latest generation by serious race problems, the menace of low mentality and the perils of civil strife in order that we may get rich quick.



Here at last! Each of these men will take a job that might otherwise go to an American citizen, and to all of them the employers who place profit above patriotism will extend a hearty welcome—for the newcomers are accustomed to long hours and will work for minimum wages



# When East Goes West

By James E. Darst

Mount Shasta, California, white against a setting of evergreens, soaring 14,380 feet in air—a sight for convention-bound eyes next October

**T**HIS time the Legion will go West. To San Francisco, to the Fifth National Convention, will lead many and interesting trails—particularly interesting to the man who heretofore has looked on Buffalo as the land of the setting sun.

The trip is well worth careful planning. From the Atlantic seaboard to the Mississippi there are, of course, many routes—steel highways traversing cultivated countrysides and linking prosperous cities. From the river to the Pacific there are some seventeen possible routes, across terrain that has not been carefully manicured and massaged. There are the Bad Lands of the Dakotas, the billowing wheat country of Kansas, the plains of Texas, the majestic Rockies, the Great Salt Lake, the deserts of Arizona and New Mexico. Granted that a Legionnaire has decided that, come what may, he will get to the City by the Golden Gate in October, he can spend many entralling hours studying time-tables and maps and deciding how and which way to go.

Choosing from among the routes to be herewith enumerated, the traveler can assure himself of two wonderful trips. He can plan his route so that he goes out one way and comes back another without any extra cost, or at slight additional cost if the two routes are widely at variance. He can, if he wants, make part of the trip by water. Everyone who is going should talk it over with his

ticket agent, who can give directions.

This article intends to give an inkling of what choices are in store for the Legion man of, say, Dedham, Massachusetts, or Macon, Georgia. It will not urge one route over another, nor can it do justice to all the towns and points of interest along the way.

This is to give a foretaste; the railroad folders will supply the superlatives. But, presuming that the roads will grant the customary privileges, with reduced rates in effect, and that the average Legionnaire will want to see all he can as quickly and as economically as possible, here goes:

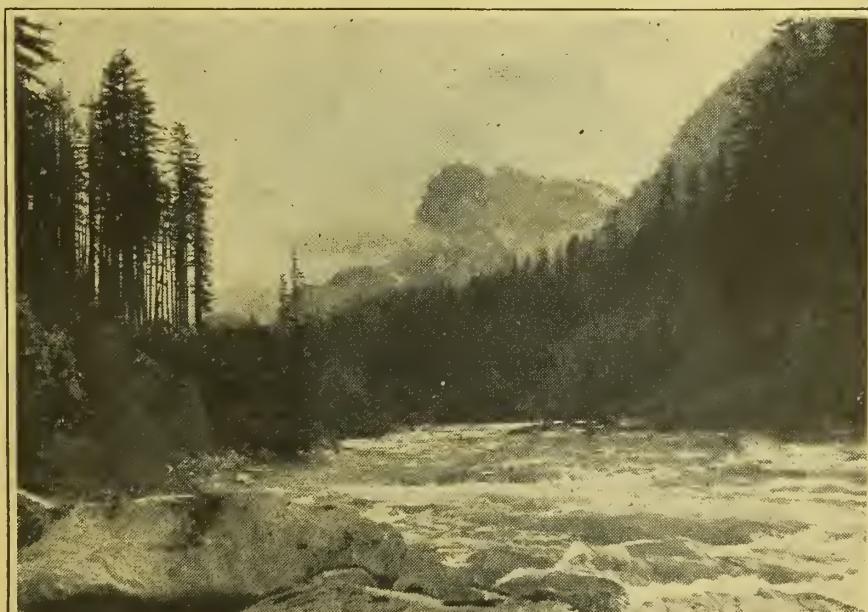
Let us take a man who lives in Maine. That's getting as far away from San Francisco as possible. Let's put him in Calais, away up in the northeast corner of Maine. This buddy, we will take it, has been saving the elusive jack ever since the happy flush of the New

Orleans convention died from his cheeks.

Calais is on the Maine Central railroad, which makes various connections, steam and rail, with the outside world. The man from Calais will have a choice of three ~~ways~~ from the East to the Central West: Montreal, Boston and New York. At any of these three he will join a stream of other travelers, will hail men from New England and the North Atlantic States.

Suppose he elects to take Montreal as his starting point. Going to the Canadian metropolis his way will lie through accustomed territory. From Montreal his route west is the Canadian Pacific, and he has several choices thereon. He can go north through Ottawa, Mattawa and Sudbury, to Sault Ste. Marie, on the inlet between Lakes Superior and Huron; then across Wisconsin to Duluth, or to the Twin Cities and then across the continent. Or he can cut southwest to Detroit and thence over to Chicago, with its varied choice of routes to the Coast. Or he can go from Detroit to St. Louis over the Wabash.

Or Mr. Maine can go to Boston, by boat from Portland if he desires, and on to New York by boat if the marine urge is still strong. From Boston the rail route lies through the Berkshires to Albany and thence west over the main line of the New York Central, through Buffalo (where he might want to stop off to see Niagara Falls), Cleveland and (Cont'd on p. 20)



The Wenatchee River racing through the Cascade Mountains of Washington to join the Columbia

# EDITORIAL

## A Significant Endorsement

WHEN distinguished officials of the Knights of Columbus, the Mystic Shrine, the Salvation Army, the Y. M. C. A., the National Catholic Welfare Council, the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ and the American Red Cross made occasion of National Commander Owsley's recent visit to Washington to unite in a resolution of endorsement and support of the Legion they did a significant thing. They placed on record the attestation of several million organized, thoughtful citizens that the Legion remains faithful to the first four words of the preamble of its National Constitution: "For God and country."

In this effective manner did the representatives of these great bodies, meeting at the call of the Legion's National Chaplain, strike a blow at religious intolerance.

Frequently the fact has been stressed that the strength of the Legion lies in the dissimilarity of the concomitants of its membership—in the fact that it represents no one group, but all groups; no one political faith, but all political faiths; no one economic or social level, but all such levels; no one religious creed, but all creeds. Therein lies not only the Legion's strength but, in an important sense, its usefulness to the country.

The recent conference at Washington is a perfect example of this. Religious intolerance is a thing directly opposed to the ideals the men who founded this nation had in mind when they founded it. That is a truth no one can successfully contradict, yet the attempt is often made, and it is deemed necessary, from time to time, in a dignified way to answer these attempts. It is a striking commentary on the integrity and the all-inclusive Americanism of the Legion that a mere endorsement of the Preamble of the Legion's Constitution by groups so diversified as those whose representatives met at Washington constitutes an answer that no man can misunderstand.

The Legion that can do things like this is a Legion that is getting somewhere.

## A Precedent Close at Hand

THE pre-war pay of a private soldier in the United States Army was fifteen dollars a month. During the war this figure was doubled. Ten percent was added for overseas service.

The wartime private received a "bonus" of \$180 a year—\$216 if he served overseas—over the traditional peacetime pay of the common soldier.

Adherence to the principle of adjusted compensation has characterized every war in which America has engaged. The Government reaffirmed its adherence to that principle in 1917. It took a step in the direction of adjusting the soldier's compensation as soon as war came—a short step, but a real step. The time has come to complete the accounting.

## The Army as a Career

THE Adjutant General of the Army has announced that almost 60,000 enlisted men will be discharged at the expiration of their enlistment periods within the next six months, most of them men who were recruited during a drive in the autumn of 1920. Among them are many thousands who served during the World War.

This raises the question: What does the present-day Army offer to a young man seeking his life's work? It will surprise many people to know that one inducement it offers is the absolute assurance of an old age free from financial worries. The average enlisted man in the Regular Army who serves a series of enlistments until he is eligible to retire on pension is far better off than the average man who has worked for a civilian employer during the same

period. In effect he has been purchasing for himself an endowment life insurance policy which will insure him a steady and sizable income for the rest of his life. This insurance provision more than offsets the comparative smallness of the pay he draws during his Army service. In the case of men who entered service during the World War the future pension must hold especial attractions. They entered the service perhaps without thinking of the Army as the field of their life's work. Having acquired credit for two or more years' service, the advantage of re-enlisting with a view to serving until eligible to pension appealed to many of them. These men were almost uniformly young. A great many, in the natural course, will find themselves able to retire on pension at or before the age of fifty.

The retirement pay of a private is \$35.44 a month. Most men, however, in serving through to retirement will have reached a higher rank than private. At the highest grade, master sergeant or first sergeant, they would be entitled to retirement pay of \$133.87 a month. A sergeant would receive \$66.37, a corporal \$55.12. Assuming that the average retirement pay is \$73.20 a month, the retired soldier would find his after-service income \$878.40 a year. If he had spent his years in a calling outside the Army he would have had to accumulate savings of around \$20,000 to obtain an insured interest return of this amount. Few men are able to carry a \$20,000 insurance policy during even their most productive years.

The Army is no ground-floor, get-rich-quick institution, but it is a mighty sane and safe investment for thousands of men.

## "When Two Strong Men Stand Face to Face"

THE King of England and Rudyard Kipling (who has been persona non grata with British sovereigns ever since his reference to "the Widow of Windsor") seem to be getting pretty thick. Indeed, a "well-informed" British journalist has forecast a complete reconciliation between Mr. Kipling and the Crown, making the statement as one uttering a pronouncement of enormous import. Yet over here one is apt to marvel just what wonderful benefits to civilization are to flow from the patching-up of that classic score. Will they make a Sir Rudyard out of him? Will he get on the eligible list for poet laureate? Ah, certain British admirers have their hopes. Nevertheless, as between ourselves, and not to be whispered outside the three miles limit, who would be the gainer by such a consummation—Mr. Kipling, or the institution of knighthood or the laureateship?

## As the Tide of Battle Turned

FIVE years ago today the Seventh and Eighteenth German Army Groups, under von Hutier and von Boehn, were struggling viciously to hold what they might of the great bulge between the Aisne and the Marne which they had won in the great thrust south from the Chemin des Dames six weeks earlier. One hundred thousand American troops, the greatest number that had yet taken position on a fighting front in the World War, as units in Mangin's Tenth and Dégoutte's Sixth French Armies, were disputing the enemy's tenancy of the pleasant rolling country between the two rivers.

Just what was passing in the mind of the German high command at the time has not yet been disclosed. There is evidence that the first intention was to make a stand on the Marne, and that when Allied pressure made this impossible a plan was evolved for holding the line of the Ourcq. But the Franco-American spirit, heartened by the transfer of the initiative to Marshal Foch, was in no mood for compromise. The Germans went back to the Vesle.

It was on July 18th that the first blow of the counter-offensive was struck. The last fell on November 11th. The dates are equally important. Without the first there would have been no second. From July 18th to the end the war was a continuous battle—the movement of a finely co-ordinated, superbly directed, effectively manned engine of destruction that nothing could withstand.



**HO FOR THE PILGRIM SONS!**—Edward J. Eivers, Chef de Chemin de Fer, Forty and Eight, stands at Plymouth Rock. The rock is behind the bars. Mr. Eivers is outside, with his hands in his trousers pockets. Gathered about are officers of the Grand Voiture and of Massachusetts Voitures

## Powerful Societies Pledge Cordial Support to the Legion's Fundamental Creed

At a formal conference held in Washington on June 26th representatives of a group of the nation's principal religious and patriotic societies adopted a resolution pledging to The American Legion cordial support of the principles of the Preamble to its Constitution. National Commander Alvin Owsley, immediately after the conference, termed this action "one of the mightiest things in the history of the American people."

The resolution adopted at the conference was as follows:

Whereas, in the Preamble to the Constitution of The American Legion is this brief and succinct statement:

"To uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States of America; to maintain law and order; to foster and perpetuate a one-hundred percent Americanism; to preserve the memories and incidents of our association in the Great War; to inculcate a sense of individual obligation to the community, State and nation; to combat the autocracy of both the classes and the masses; to make right the master of might; to promote peace and good will on earth; to safeguard and transmit to posterity the principles of justice, freedom and democracy; to consecrate and sanctify our comradeship by our devotion to mutual helpfulness."

Therefore be it resolved, That we heartily approve this statement and The American Legion as a great organization composed of men and women who served their country in the World War, earnestly hoping that they will continue to serve their country in time of peace with the same patriotic devotion that animated them in the days when they wore the uniform. We pledge them our cordial support, wishing them all success and every blessing as they pursue these ideals."

This resolution was presented to National Commander Owsley, on behalf of the conference, by Conrad V. Dykeman, of Brooklyn, New York, Imperial Potentate, Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, chairman of the conference subcommittee which prepared it. Among others who subscribed to the resolutions were: E. O. Watson, Secretary General,

Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains of the Churches of Christ in America; Daniel J. Callahan, Supreme Treasurer of the Knights of Columbus; Robert E. Bondy of The American Red Cross; L. W. De Gast, Associate General Secretary of the Y. M. C. A.; John J. Allan, and W. W. Bantner of the Salvation Army; Charles A. McMalroy, representing the Rev. John J. Burke, General Secretary, National Catholic Welfare Council; John S. Tichenor, Associate General Secretary, International Committee, Y. M. C. A.; Paul J. McGahan, National Historian, La So-

ciete des Hommes 40 and Chevaux 8; and the following chaplains of District of Columbia Posts of The American Legion; R. C. Carter of E. D. White Post, Miss Alice M. Prentiss of Jane Delano Post, A. L. Smith of H. D. Spangler Post, Dr. Charles E. Ralph of Stuart Walcott Post, Nathan Williams of George Washington Post and the Rev. Fr. Francis J. Hurney of Vincent Costello Post.

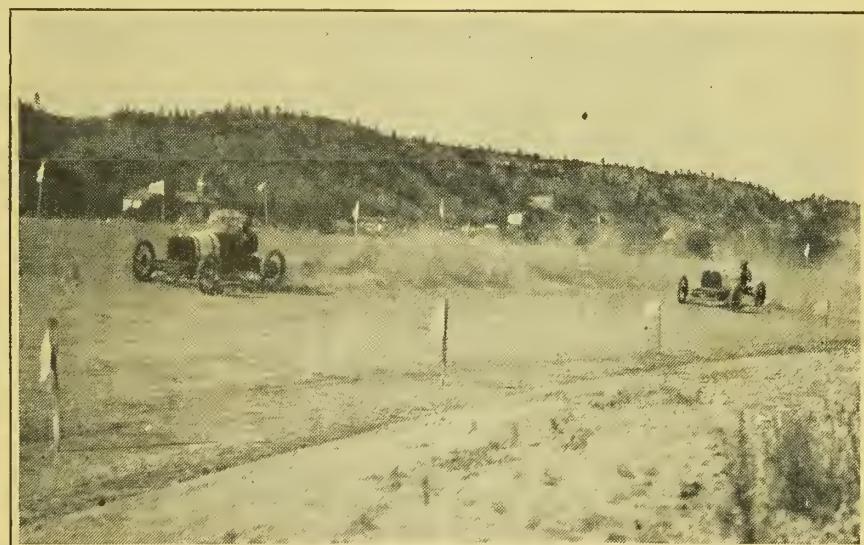
The Rev. Fr. William P. O'Connor of Cincinnati, National Chaplain of The American Legion, at a dinner given National Commander Owsley by the District of Columbia department of the Legion, told how the conference had been arranged and presented Mr. Dykeman, who conveyed to Mr. Owsley the action of the conference.

## President Meets Competition on His Alaska Tour

PRESIDENT HARDING and "The Man Without a Country" reached Alaska about the same time. While the President was making his opening speeches after his arrival in the far north territory, the Legion's patriotic film was being shown under the auspices of posts in Ketchikan, Juneau, Fairbanks and other cities. The American Legion Film Service has also sent a copy of "The Man Without a Country" to Hawaii, where the Hawaiian department will show it throughout the islands. Other outposts of the Legion have shown that they appreciate the value of Legion motion pictures. The film "Flashes of Action" is being shown in Porto Rican cities and in Mexico.

Motion pictures will be used by Pennsylvania Legion posts in the campaign for state adjusted compensation, which is to be voted on next November. Arrangements are now under way for the exhibition of "Flashes of Action" in every community in the State. Exhibition of the film in action, will be followed by a trailer the text of which will be: "Voters of Pennsylvania: You have seen what the boys did in 1917-18. What are you going to do November 7th?"

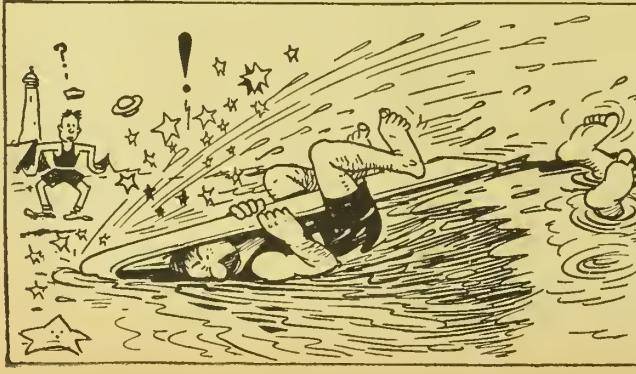
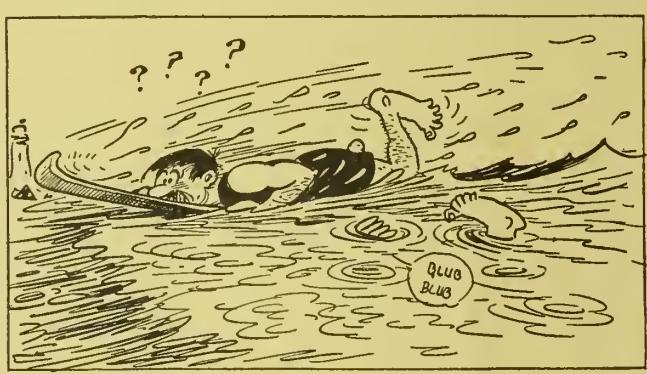
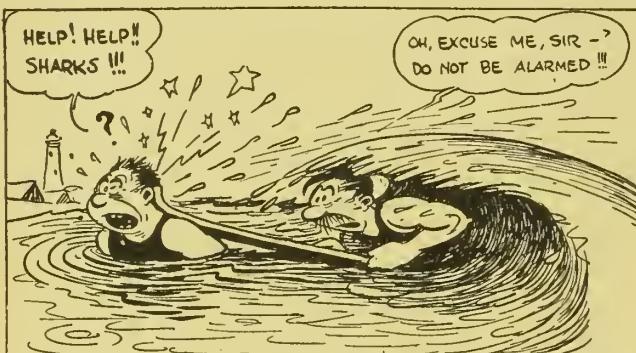
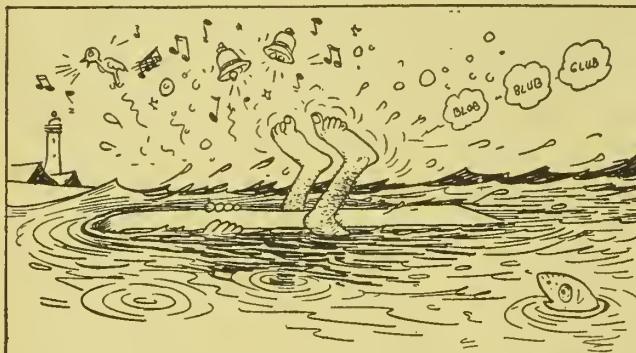
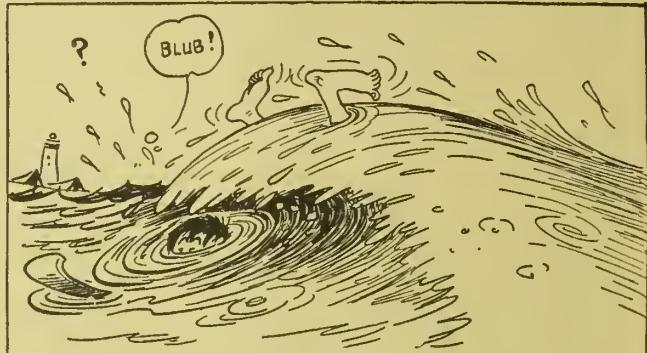
Pennsylvania will be the third State to use the official war films in a campaign for adjusted compensation. The films were used successfully in Illinois and Kansas.



**HITTING A MILE A MINUTE.**—Building a sixty-foot half-mile dirt track, banked to a perfect oval, erecting stands that have held ten thousand spectators, and offering yearly prizes of \$2,500 or more are only incidentals to the Black Hills Auto Races which Meade Post of Sturgis, South Dakota, conducts. Everybody turned out to help build the track three years ago, and its subsequent career has justified its existence

## A Surf-Boarding Party

By Wallgren



## Tip to Toe for \$3.40—Why Wear Derby With Tin Hats a Dime?

THE Army has about sold out the billions of dollars' worth of surplus property left on its hands by the ending of the war, but there are a few things left on which the War Department is willing to shade the price to Legion posts.

For a limited time artillery caissons and limbers will be available. Several posts have bought these for use at military funerals. The equipment is that of 75mm. 3 inch, 3.8 inch and 4.2 inch guns. It cost Uncle Sam about \$1,600 a set, but the price the Department makes to Legion posts is \$15 a limber or caisson or \$30 for both. This is the value of the metal as scrap plus the cost of packing and loading, which the Government will do. The consignee must pay the freight, which will vary according to locality. A limber and a caisson weighs about a ton. The material is stored at Fort Bliss and Camp Stanley, Tex., and Fort Bragg, N. C. Orders may be sent direct to the Ordnance officers at any of these depots.

The vet who has lost, worn out, outgrown or fed to the moths his old uniform may obtain another outfit, complete from helmet to hobs, for the small sum of about \$3.40. This equipment is not new. It is classed as "reclaimed" and in "fair" condition. The prices are anything but steep, as witness: Uniform, \$1.50; puttees, 30 cents; shoes, \$1.50 to \$2; tin hat, one dime. Hundreds of such outfits have been sold to posts and there are only a few more left—and first come, first served.

Several posts have bought rolling kitchens and a set of mess-kits. What for, one naturally desires to know? Display or utility? Not a bad adjunct, these, to a summer camp or picnic. And, speaking of summer camps, the Army still has a large assortment of blankets and cots for sale. None of this material can be sold direct to individuals. Applications must be made through posts. Interested adjutants may write to the Surplus Property Division, Q. M. C., Washington. Their letters will fall into the hands of a Regular Army colonel who is a charter member of the Legion and who is responsible for the preferential treatment the Legion gets in this regard. His name is A. B. Warfield and he hails from Dayton, Ohio.

## Sit Tight, Kansas Board Urges, and Checks Will Get There

THE Kansas Compensation Board expected to mail from 15,000 to 18,000 checks to service men on July 1st, comprising the first lot of claims which had been approved for payment. The Board has announced that the serial number on the form card of acknowledgment mailed to each man after his application is received is no index to the time when payment may be expected, as there will be wide variations in the time required to examine and check up applications. In many cases the necessity of obtaining further verification from the War Department records in Washington will occasion some delay.

Frank Samuel, department adjutant of the Legion, has issued a circular advising all men who have submitted their applications to sit tight and not to grow concerned when someone who has submitted an application later than themselves gets his check earlier.

A further reason for possible delays is seen in the fact that the county examining boards which check over all applications

before they are sent to the State Compensation Board in Topeka may not always forward the applications in the order in which they receive them. These county boards serve without pay and often are unable to complete the examination of all applications submitted at single session. Thus slight delays may occur in the forwarding of the claims left over.

## LEGION LIBRARY

### Book Service

THERE wasn't enough of a copy of the Stars and Stripes left after it made the rounds of a platoon overseas to save as a souvenir. Even if there had been, who wanted to add even the weight of a newspaper to a full pack? This valuable souvenir and record of overseas days is, however, still available in a reprint of each of the 71 issues printed from February 8, 1918, to June 13, 1919, when the official A. E. F. newspaper was discontinued. They have been bound in one volume with an art-leather binding. It contains 568 full-size pages, 18 x 24 inches. Copies may be ordered through the Book Service. The price is \$10.80.

The following general World War books are also obtainable through this department (see preceding issue of the Weekly for a list of available outfit histories and pictorial histories):

A HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN LEGION. By Marquis James. An interesting, accurate history of the Legion from the initial meeting in Paris in 1919 through the 1922 National Convention. Introductory foreword by National Commander Owsley. 320 pages. 32 illustrations. Price: \$2.50.

THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE. Reproductions in color of forty paintings by J. F. Boucher, official painter to the French Armies. Pictures are mounted on stiff gray paper, and are suitable for framing as club-room decorations. Pictures of Foch, Pershing, other Allied leaders and American troop activities overseas. 11 x 14 inches. Price: \$3.25.

THE VICTORY AT SEA. By Rear Admiral William S. Sims. The story of the United States Navy in the World War. 410 pages. Price: \$3.20.

THE TURN OF THE TIDE. By Lt. Col. Jennings C. Wise. An unembellished, accurate account of the accomplishments of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 26th, 28th, 32nd and 42nd Divisions at Cantigny and Château-Thierry and in the Marne-to-Vesle fighting. Maps. 255 pages. Price: \$1.60.

OUR 110 DAYS' FIGHTING. By Arthur W. Page. A story of the combat participation of American troops from Cantigny to the Armistice. Tabloid histories of all A. E. F. divisions. Maps. 283 pages. Price: \$2.50.

OUR GREATEST BATTLE. By Frederick Palmer. The Meuse-Argonne offensive carefully reported by America's foremost war correspondent. Maps. 617 pages. Price: \$2.50.

Prices listed are net and include packing and mailing charges. Send order with remittance to the Legion Library, 627 West 43rd Street, New York City.

## Minnesota V. B. Hospital to Cost \$300,000 Under Estimate

BUILDING operations have been started on the new Veterans Bureau hospital for neuro-psychiatric patients at St. Cloud, Minn. The institution will contain 272 beds and will cost \$755,730, which is \$300,000 less than the original estimate and by far the cheapest figure at which the Government has been able, since the war, to build a hospital of this size and type. It is the first hospital contract let by the Veterans Bureau since Frank T. Hines became di-

rector in March. At that time the situation was so badly confused that the whole project was in doubt. Director Hines says St. Cloud will be ready to receive patients in a year.

The director is now trying to straighten out matters in Pennsylvania, where there is no government hospital for mental cases. This is due to politics, commercial rivalries and lack of management on the part of governmental agencies. The Government owns a site at Aspinwall. Some say it is undesirable. The Veterans Bureau has had its scouts out and other locations have been inspected. General Hines is going to Pennsylvania soon and before the end of the month expects to be receiving bids for a hospital there.

## Illinois Legislature Provides Many Benefits for Veterans

WHEN the Illinois Legislature adjourned this spring the Illinois Department of The American Legion contemplated a record of appropriations which will confer inestimable benefits on the service men of that State and their dependents. In the spring session of 1921 the Legislature had granted \$300,000 for cottages which would permit the separation of mentally afflicted service men from civilian patients being treated for mental disorders in state institutions. These cottages have been completed.

To continue the policy of special care for the service man the last Legislature appropriated \$60,000 for the purchase of land and \$200,000 for the construction of a hospital at Elgin. This institution will be a rehabilitation home for mental and nervous cases not cared for under the appropriations of the preceding law. At the next session of the Legislature the Illinois Department plans to ask an additional appropriation of \$500,000 to provide another rehabilitation home which will be entirely separate from any other institution. It is hoped that a large tract of farm land and woodland may be acquired on a lake or stream. Here, working and playing, afflicted men may eventually find their way back to health, it is hoped, and all the resources of science will be drawn upon to bring about that result.

The 1921 session of the Legislature has set aside more than \$165,000 to improve the State Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home at Normal, including the construction of a new heating and plumbing system. The session just closed granted \$50,000 for a new hospital at the home, making it possible to use the old hospital as an isolation hospital. It also gave \$40,000 for two more cottages for boys and \$69,000 for other improvements, including an indoor swimming pool.

The enlightened policy of the State in providing for the separation of mentally afflicted service men from the civilian insane has produced happy results. More than 560 service men are now housed in the separate cottages built under the Legislature's appropriations and a large percentage of these have shown great improvement. Many of them have been paroled and discharged as cured. Under the old system of indiscriminate care, in which the young and mildly afflicted men were kept in close contact with civilian patients of much greater average age and afflictions of long standing, it was observed that the service man rarely showed improvement. In fact, his environment usually aggravated his disability.

In addition to the measures mentioned above, the Illinois Adjusted Compensation

Law is giving to the service men of that State \$55,000,000. The intelligent determination of the needs of service men by the Legislature has been made possible by a legislative committee composed of Legionnaires in the two branches of the Legislature. William R. McCauley, twice commander of the Department of Illinois, is chairman of this committee.

## 2,177 New Yorkers in Hospital; Only 14 from Nevada

WE had our Rainbow Division in the war, so called because its component units hailed from twenty odd States. We have our Rainbow Division now—and it is a full-strength division of 25,000 men who are still in hospital on account of wounds and infirmities due to their service. They hail from all of the States, and some of them may be found in every State in the fifty government hospitals and the 1,353 private institutions where ex-servicemen are cared for under contract.

To this division New York has contributed a regiment—2,177 men. Illinois is second with 1,942, Pennsylvania third with 1,357, Ohio fourth with 1,140. The state quotas follow pretty much the order of population. Nevada is last with only fourteen men in hospital, and next is Delaware with forty-six.

It is the aim of the Veterans Bureau to hospitalize men as near to their homes as possible—an aim which for several reasons can be realized only in a relative measure. In the first place the Government was tardy and delinquent in providing proper hospital accommodations anywhere, and even now the States of New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania, with more than one-fifth of all of the disabled veterans in the country, have about the most inadequate hospital facilities for veterans of any three States in the country. Another reason for taking men considerable distances from home is to obtain special treatment when necessary, and this is always necessary in the case of neuro-psychiatric ailments.

The fact that a man is not hospitalized in his home State, however, does not necessarily mean that he has been taken a long way off. A man from New York City is closer home in a New Jersey hospital than he would be in a hospital in the northern end of New York. Fifteen hundred of New York's 2,117 are in hospitals in New York State, however. Three hundred and eighty are in Connecticut, twenty-seven in New Jersey, and the remainder in twenty-five other States. Twenty-nine New Yorkers are in Arizona, twenty-two in California and four in the State of Washington. Most of the men in the far West are tuberculous patients who prefer the Western climate. Others are New Yorkers who happened to be in the West or away from home when their disabilities recurred and were hospitalized wherever they happened to be.

This distribution is fairly representative of the other large States. In nearly any hospital one will find men from everywhere, and this is particularly true of the tuberculosis sanatoriums in the West. Nevada and Idaho, for instance, are the only States not represented among the 279 patients at the Veterans Bureau hospital at Fort Lyons, Colo. There are vacant beds, however, in every tuberculosis hospital in Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, and California, while three years ago The American Legion had to convert an amusement park at Tucson, Ariz., into a temporary hospital for four hundred veterans who had come out and were without treatment and some without shelter. The western trek seems to have

ended. As a matter of fact it never should have been begun. The climatic factor in the treatment of tuberculosis has been greatly exaggerated.

## OUTFIT REUNIONS

THE United Spanish War Veterans will hold their Twenty-fifth National Encampment in the historic city of Chattanooga, Tennessee, September 16th to 20th. Chattanooga is surrounded by great battlefields of the war between the States and is also a scenic center. The nearby battlefield of Chickamauga Park, the site of one of the greatest struggles of '61-'65, was used as mobilization headquarters for the men of '98 and will be converted into a reunion and feasting ground during the convention. Railroads have granted a one-way fare for the round trip to the convention city from all points in the country. Full particulars may be obtained from local camps of the U.S.W.V. or from Department Commander Ellsworth Wilson, Chattanooga.

Other reunions of which notice has been received follow:

FOURTH ENGINEERS—Reunion banquet, Oakland, Cal., July 28. Address W. R. Engelbrecht, 336 Twelfth st., Oakland.

329TH INFANTRY BAND—Fourth annual reunion, Cedar Point, O., July 29. Address L. L. Thompson, Jr., Cardington, O.

303RD FIELD ARTILLERY—Biennial reunion, The Wiers, N. H., Sept. 1-3. Battle streamers will be presented to regiment. Address Rolland C. Towle, Laconia, N. H.

Co. A, 122D M. G. BN.—First annual reunion, Danville, Ill., Sept. 17-18, during Legion department convention. Address L. A. Tugge, 1107 Grant st., Danville.

Co. B, 35TH M. G. BN.—Former members interested in a reunion are requested to write Cyrus F. Prouty, 413 Burt st., Syracuse, N. Y.

NAVAL BASE 29, CARDIFF, WALES—All men formerly stationed at Cardiff who are interested in a reunion are requested to write P. H. Tuttle, Equitable Life Assurance Society, 1150 Broadway, New York City.

*Announcements for this column must be received three weeks in advance of the events with which they are concerned.*

## Taxicabs for Doughboy Packs Among Softships of Next War

THE next war should be harder on the profiteers but easier on the infantry. The President, the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy (himself a good Legionnaire) have lined up behind the Legion's demand that the draft in time of war be extended to labor and capital and that legislation to this effect be enacted when Congress meets again. At the same time the Infantry Board and the Army's Department of Experiment is hard at it trying to make life more care free for the doughboy.

They are doping out a truck to follow the infantryman wherever he goes, except into actual battle, and carry his pack for him. Yes, the experts have found that "a thing of vital importance to the infantry is the subject of transportation." Further exhaustive researches have incontrovertibly shown "that the arms and equipment carried by the infantry soldier have reached excessive weight." (We know a lot of doughboys who might not be "experts" in the technical sense of the term but they could have told the Army that six years ago.) Anyway, this new escort wagon they are working on has a detachable caterpillar tread, and will move 'cross country as well

as on a highway. The same sort of equipment is being considered for rolling kitchens.

The Springfield rifle was the best small-arm in the world war, but they are trying to make a better one now. Experiments are being conducted with a light automatic weighing nine pounds. This is one pound heavier than the Springfield but seven pounds lighter than the Browning automatic, which some of our troops got to use in the last stages of the war. Several improvements in ammunition also are being worked on. A boat-tail bullet has been devised which has a range 1,400 yards greater than the World War bullet and a flatter trajectory, which increases the danger space by about thirty percent. Tracer bullets have been improved and a .30 calibre armor piercing bullet developed that will cut through a quarter of an inch of battleship steel at 500 yards, which far and away beats anything used in the war.

The doughboys' wardrobe is not being neglected either. A new raincoat has been recommended. It differs from the old raincoat in that it sheds water. "An improvement of the mess kit" is also down for weighty official consideration—whether it will hold both firsts and seconds at one helping is not stated. While doing this, if the experts will only figure out a use for the condiment can and an improvement of the ration, war, for the doughboy, will have fewer terrors indeed.

## Iowa Sets Speed Record Under Compensation Law

THE Iowa state adjusted compensation department has been making a record for speed in acting on applications and sending checks to the thousands of Iowa service men entitled to payments under the law enacted by vote of the people at last November's election. By the middle of June 98,000 applications had been received and 54,000 payments made. Payments were continuing at the rate of 800 a day. Claims are being paid in the order received. Many claims are being held up awaiting receipt of War Department cards confirming details of service, and a number of other claims have been held up because the applications did not establish definitely the proof of residence in Iowa at the time of entering service. Each claimant whose application is held up is being notified of the reasons and is told what he must do to establish his claim. No claims have as yet been finally rejected.

## Utah Legion Posts May Use State Armories

THE right to free use of state armories was granted to posts of The American Legion in Utah by a law passed at the recent session of the State Legislature, which also enacted a law providing for the free recording of the discharges of World War service men. Veteran organizations of all wars, under the armory law, are given free use of the buildings providing they do not interfere with the military forces assigned to them. The other law specifies that county recorders shall not only record all discharge certificates but also orders, citations and decorations of honor, on request by the person holding them. County recorders are also directed to supply free certified copies of any paper recorded to the service men to whom they relate or to his immediate relatives or lineal descendants. Certified copies are given the same validity as original papers in all courts or tribunals of the State.

# The Legion Continues Responding to the Duty It Owes Its Comrades Overseas

**M**ONEY continues to flow in for The American Legion Graves Endowment Fund. While the daily receipts had dropped by the first of July from the average of \$5,000 which prevailed for the few days before and after Memorial Day to approximately \$500, indications were that the inflow would continue without perceptible abatement for some time. Fourteen States, the District of Columbia and seven foreign and territorial departments of the Legion have exceeded their quotas of the fund. The Philippine Islands, the last department to reach its quota, went exactly to the hundred percent mark with a contribution arriving at the National Treasurer's office June 27th.

Following are the sums raised to June 28th by departments of The American Legion toward their quotas of the Overseas Graves Endowment Fund, and also the proportion of the sum raised to the quota assigned that department in the campaign for \$200,000 (departments which have reached or exceeded their quotas are in bold-face type):

	Amount	Percent.
Alabama	356.40	.476
Alaska	148.30	.940
<b>Arizona</b>	<b>607.45</b>	<b>1.090</b>
Argentina	25.00	2.190
Arkansas	167.05	.105
<b>Brazil</b>	<b>25.00</b>	<b>1.450</b>
California	3,550.77	.516
<b>Canada</b>	<b>34.45</b>	<b>2.840</b>
Canal Zone	102.68	.880
China	21.02	.453
Colorado	741.99	.454
<b>Connecticut</b>	<b>2,062.30</b>	<b>1.245</b>
Cuba	54.50	1.220
<b>Delaware</b>	<b>290.42</b>	<b>2.133</b>
<b>District of Columbia</b>	<b>1,202.15</b>	<b>1.190</b>
Florida	1,136.14	.759
Georgia	1,152.49	1.030
Hawaii	265.30	1.173
Idaho	463.34	.589
Illinois	5,793.75	.418
Indiana	4,325.50	.657
Iowa	4,465.13	.332
<b>Japan</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>4.580</b>
Kansas	2,932.75	.448
Kentucky	1,504.30	.656
Louisiana	557.43	.257
Maine	1,294.62	.644
<b>Maryland</b>	<b>1,494.90</b>	<b>1.690</b>
Massachusetts	4,744.66	.507
<b>Mexico</b>	<b>175.50</b>	<b>2.580</b>
Michigan	3,704.62	.618
Minnesota	3,895.12	.437
Mississippi	1,033.48	.743
Missouri	1,180.66	.173
Montana	930.20	.641
Nebraska	1,819.84	.366
Nevada	67.25	.290
New Hampshire	1,427.76	.951
<b>New Jersey</b>	<b>4,729</b>	<b>1.044</b>
New Mexico	885.33	1.272
New York	6,450.18	.443
North Carolina	745.27	.329
North Dakota	958.35	.356
Ohio	8,890.40	.743
Oklahoma	3,077.53	.784
Oregon	580.85	.257
Pennsylvania	9,443.34	.645
Philippine Islands	30.20	1.000
Rhode Island	1,975.88	2.230
South Carolina	1,289.98	1.245
South Dakota	1,022.30	.298
Tennessee	706.61	.378
Texas	1,713.49	.412
Utah	467.05	.916
<b>Vermont</b>	<b>2,019.39</b>	<b>1.500</b>
Virginia	1,403.12	.826
<b>Washington</b>	<b>3,016.58</b>	<b>1.090</b>
West Virginia	3,216.17	1.945
Wisconsin	4,678.27	.729
Wyoming	844.35	1.141

The Weekly is publishing a list of all contributions of one dollar and over. The lists printed are several days behind the totals of the fund as given above. The following contributions are acknowledged:

ALASKA: JUNEAU: Frederick Nelson, \$1.  
ARIZONA: KINGMAN: Auxiliary to Swasegama Post, \$5; TUCSON: Morgan Mettemott Post, citizens of Tucson and Department of Arizona, \$75; GLOUCESTER: John R. Briley, Jr., \$2.  
CALIFORNIA: CHICO: Mr. and Mrs. George W. Roney, \$2; MILL VALLEY: C. E. Still, \$1; PATTERSON: Elijah B. Hayes Post, \$5; LONG BEACH: Mrs. Mary B. Sterrett, \$5; ALHAMBRA: Hohart C. Wells, \$1; SACRAMENTO: Sacramento Chapter, American War Mothers, \$5; BRAWLEY: Brawley Post and citizens of Brawley, \$47.78; DEL MONTE: Natt Head, \$2; Frank W. Hard-

## Graves Fund Total

To June 29th - - - \$118,504.96  
Week ending July 7th - 8,383.75

Total to July 7th - \$126,888.71

Brutnelle, \$1; James Kirby, \$1; Community Church, \$2.13; Dewitt Crimp, Sons of Veterans, \$5; Arawam Post, \$5; EASTHAMPTON: Mrs. Agnes Lazerlin, \$2; NEW BEDFORD: Herman E. Johnson, \$1; WORCESTER: Ernest G. Monigle, \$2; WEST BRYAN: E. Moore Fisher, \$5.

**MICHIGAN**: L'ANSE: Auxiliary to Post 144, \$15; HANCOCK: Auxiliary to Post 186, \$5; BIG RAPIDS: Harry K. Kinnis Post, \$8.75; DURAND: Otis Raymond Post, \$11.60; HESPERIA: Herman E. Johnson, \$1; MIDLAND: Berry Hill Post, \$38.65.

**MINNESOTA**: LANCASTER: Auxiliary to Alof A. Bergquist Post, \$5; COKATO: Cokato Post, \$10; Mrs. Donhoe Hall, \$5; LINDSTROM: Lindstrom Post, \$35.80; RUSH CITY: Rush City Post, \$29; MINNEAPOLIS: North Side Post, \$10; Mrs. Curtis \$1; ROTHSAY: Knud Ellingson Post, \$5; Leo Braun, \$1; David Tosh, \$1; E. A. Skugred, \$1; Mrs. Yetter, \$5; STEPHEN: Stephen Post, \$5; KENYON: Kenyon Post, \$11; Auxiliary to Kenyon Post, \$5; AUSTIN: Austin Post, \$27.51; HUTCHINSON: Hutchinson Post, \$7.50; ALPHA: Alpha Post, \$10; VIRGINIA: J. Burt Pratt Post, \$5; BRAINERD: Sidney Hanson Post, \$10; WATERFORD: Harley Post, \$24.15; DUNELM: Ossie Anderson Post, \$5; AUGUSTA: Ossie Post, \$5; Mr. and Mrs. Ossie, \$5; ST. PAUL: Fred D. McCarthy, \$1; Andrew and Lusila Irwin, \$10; Mr. J. G. Johnson, \$10; NEW PRAGUE: C. J. Yackley, \$1; Anton Budin, \$1; REDWOOD FALLS: Parker D. Sanders, \$1; JORDAN: People's Weekly, \$2; C. II. Casey, \$1; RED WING: A. E. Hanson, \$1; E. Hellerstedt, \$2.

**MISSOURI**: HANNIBAL: American Legion Post, \$10; CLIFTON HILL: Robert T. Keppler Post, \$5; WALKER: Joe Philp Post, \$7.05; BROOKFIELD: Mr. and Mrs. A. W. McNish, \$5; KINGSTON: J. E. Wood, \$7.75.

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ing & Building, remarked doubtfully to the ne'er-do-well son of his dead friend.

"Why—why—I'm much obliged, but the fact is, the pawnbroker's got my watch," stammered the young prodigal.

### A Sigh of Relief

Howard: "What does Schuyler say when his cold and haughty wife gets distant?" Jay: "Go as far as you like."

### Why Improve on Providence?

Farmer Upton: "I see there's more than one hundred and eighteen ways in which electricity can be used to advantage in farm work."

Farmer Swayback: "Waal, mebbe. But I guess lightnin's still good enough fer me."

### Proof

Professor: "Isn't it wonderful, my dear. They actually found in Tutankhamen's tomb couches and chairs thirty centuries old, and in good condition."

His wife: "I have always said, John, that it pays in the long run to buy the best."

### Unsung Heroes of the War

1. At training camp he never told the rookies to "look out for the needle."

2. He never said at mess, "Three beans in a mess kit."

3. He never called it "squads east."

4. He never answered at roll call by, "Check!"

5. He never hollered, "When do we eat?"

6. He never called the non-coms handshakers.

7. He never said he'd like to see that sarge when they got back to civies.

8. He never said, "I wouldn't have missed this for anything, but I wouldn't do it again for a million."

9. He never tried to make his pants and leggings turn white.

10. When someone said, "Who won the war?" he didn't answer, "The M. P.'s."

11. If he was a gob he never said, "You can't stand there, soldier."

12. He didn't start a single rumor.

13. He liked French cigarettes.

14. He never had anything to say about the bugler.

15. He had some faint notion what French money was all about.

## From Jones to Doughboy

(Continued from page 4)

as did the Queen of England, and he was permitted to accept the latter.

That was the last foreign decoration a naval officer got for keeps until the World War. But the Navy had it on the Army three to nothing at that. The Army did not score until 1881, and then evened matters up at one swipe. The Russo-Turkish war of 1877-78 furnished occasion for two Congressional O. K.'s, one to First Lieutenant Henry Metcalfe, an American military observer with the Turkish forces, and one in favor of First Lieutenant Francis V. Greene, who observed from the Russian side. Lieutenant Metcalfe got the Order of the Asmanie, but the Czar, who won the war, loosened up more handsomely. He pinned on the blue blouse of Lieutenant Greene insignias of the orders of St. Anne and of St. Vladimir as well as the customary campaign medal. That made three trophies for Greene, by which instruments this officer was the most foreign-decorated American in the world up to 1918. The same year Assistant Surgeon William J. Wilson, U. S. A., was permitted to wear the Order of Nijidieh received from the Egyptian government.

# Ten Days

Bring surprises when you combat the film

### Make this test

Here is a test which will be a revelation to you. It has brought to millions the glistening teeth you see everywhere today.

Ask for it and watch the results. They will amaze and delight you.

### Why teeth discolor

That viscous film you feel on teeth is what hides their luster. Much of it clings and stays. Soon it becomes discolored, then it forms dingy coats which brushing does not effectively remove.

Film also holds food substance which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay. Germs breed by millions in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea. Few escape these film-caused troubles under old-way methods.

Dental science has found two ways to effectively fight that film. One acts to disintegrate the film at all stages of formation. One removes it without harmful scouring.

After many tests, these methods

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Pepsodent curdles the film and removes it without harmful scouring. Its polishing agent is far softer than enamel. Never use a film combatant which contains harsh grit.

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are seventeen foreign medals he can wear any time he takes a notion to disguise himself as an oriental rug or a Marine sergeant major. But if he wanted to get really dressed up, in addition to these the General would have to find room on his coat for the American Distinguished Service Medal, seven campaign badges, and the insignias of various orders of veterans and their descendants which may be worn with the uniform. Among the latter is the distinguished service medal of The American Legion, conferred upon him last fall at New Orleans. But except on very rare occasions Pershing wears no medals at all, and only the ribbon of the D. S. M.

Here is a roster of his foreign decorations:

BELGIUM—Order of Leopold; Croix de Guerre.

CHINA—Pao Kwang Chah-Ho (meaning "precious light golden grain").

CZECHE-SLOVAKIA—War Cross.

FRANCE—Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor, Médaille Militaire, Croix de Guerre.

GREAT BRITAIN—Order of the Bath.

GREECE—Order of the Redeemer.

ITALY—Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus; Military Order of Savoy.

JAPAN—Order of the Rising Sun.

MONTENEGRO—Médaille Obilitch; Order of Danilo I.

PANAMA—Order of La Solidarid.

POLAND—Virtuti Militari.

ROUMANIA—Order of Michel the Brave.

SERBIA—Order of the Star of Karageorge.

There is one American soldier, though, and only one, upon whom has been bestowed honors, both American and foreign, which eclipse in significance if not in numbers the brilliant constellation of Pershing's. The name of that soldier is not known. He sleeps at Arlington.

America's Unknown Soldier has received from the Government for which he died the Congressional Medal of Honor and the Distinguished Service Cross. Upon him England bestowed her Victoria Cross, which no other American ever wore. Italy gave the Gold Medal for Valor, the highest of Italian decorations. The French Legion of Honor, Médaille Militaire and Croix de Guerre; the Belgian Croix de Guerre; the Virtuti Militari, the Czecho-Slovakian War Cross, and the Virtute Militara of Roumania are the other foreign awards to America's Unknown. Four other American decorations which may be worn with the uniform may be viewed at the Amphitheatre at Arlington. They are the Distinguished Service Medal of The American Legion, the insignia of the Society of Foreign Wars and the American Ambulance Corps, and the World War medal of the Pennsylvania National Guard.

The war was fought mostly on the soil of France, and France remembered us with 14,294 awards of honor. Among these were 11,603 recorded bestowals of the Croix de Guerre. The Croix de Guerre is probably the most numerous decoration in the world at the present moment—which should not detract one whit from the pride of every man who has a right to wear one.

The Croix de Guerre was brought out by the World War. It was established in 1915, and was widely copied. The Belgian Croix de Guerre, Italian Croce di Guerra, the Czecho-Slovakian and Portuguese War Crosses, the British Military Medal and several others are looked upon as its children. The Croix de Guerre has four classes. The



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Page 3  
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type of dispatch in which the wearer is cited is noted on the ribbon of the medal in this manner:

Army—Bronze laurel branch.  
Corps—Gold star.  
Division—Silver star.  
Regiment—Bronze star.

The Legion of Honor, with its various degrees, represents officially the highest of French honors. It was founded by Napoleon in 1804. It is given for civil and military services. The first distribution to soldiers took place at Boulogne in 1804 in the presence of 90,000 who formed the most gorgeous military spectacle the world had seen probably down to the Victory Parade in Paris on July 4, 1919. There are five degrees in the Legion—chevalier, officier, commandant, grand officier and grande croix. The President of France is always the supreme head of the order.

Because the badge of the Legion of Honor frequently is conferred in recognition for civil services, military and naval men sometimes regard the Médaille Militaire as the transcendent honor of France. Prince Louis Napoleon, a nephew of the great Corsican, started this Médaille in 1852. It is given only to enlisted men for feats of extraordinary heroism and to generals who have been commanders in chief in the face of the enemy—no other grades need apply. Three hundred and four Americans won it in 1917 and 18. These three are the cream of the French medals of which there are quite a slew—eleven other types, to be exact.

The British have always kept their impulses under pretty good control when it came to passing out decorations. We got 1,290 of the Empire's medals, though. The highest British decoration there is, and the rarest medal for valor in the world, is the Victoria Cross, which by act of Parliament went to our Unknown Soldier. The Order of the Bath is the next ranking British honor that went to any of our people. Fifty-six very well known soldiers and sailors got this honor, Pershing heading the list. To show how high this Order of the Bath is, it ranks just below the Order of the Garter, and when you get that no metal and hardly anything else can touch you. The Prince of Wales, good as is the drag he has over there, had to go without his Garter until a couple of years ago.

The Order of the Bath was established in 1399. At first it was a sort of nickname for a funny trait Henry IV had before he knighted a chosen warrior. The chosen one would get a cake of soap and a towel and a piece of good advice. Henry gave it out that this was to "cleanse the spirit" of the candidate; but Henry was a sly old bird. The Bath is still an order of knighthood, and Pershing is Sir John on British soil.

The Distinguished Service Order is for valor and ranks next to the V. C. The Military Cross is awarded line officers for heroism in battle and the Distinguished Conduct Medal is the corresponding honor for enlisted men. The Military Medal, for men, is also for bravery in action. Americans won all of these as well as several other British decorations and orders given mostly to military leaders and civilians for distinguished executive services.

Our men got one thousand and two Italian medals. Though we had few

troops in Italy the Italian government added its mite of appreciation to our soldiers who distinguished themselves on other fields. In numbers the leading awards were of the Croce di Guerra and the War Service Ribbon, but there were thirty-one awards of the prized Military Medal for Valor and 76 of the Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus. The latter dates back to the brave days of old when blades flashed and men fought for the favor of a lady's smile.

In the heroic kingdom of Belgium, of checkered history, the ranking and the oldest decoration is the Order of Leopold, established by the far-sighted monarch of that name in 1872. It is patterned after the French Legion of Honor. Then comes the Order of the Crown and then the Order of Leopold II. The exclusively military decorations are the Croix de Guerre and the Military Medal, the latter being awarded only to officers. Americans wear 869 Belgian decorations.

Of the smaller countries Montenegro and Portugal were most profuse in their expressions toward the United States forces. Tiny Montenegro joined her Slav sister Serbia in 1914, but the Austrian hosts made quick work of the gallant mountain fighters and old King Nicholas and his government became refugees. After that about all Nicholas could do was sit on the sidelines and cheer for the Allies. He gave us 231 medals, distributed principally among our Medal of Honor men and foremost generals.

The landing at Lisbon in 1919 of the transatlantic dirigible impressed the Navy upon the minds of the Portuguese, and Portugal is the only country that gave the Navy more decorations than it gave the Army. The Order of Avis, which thirty-four navy and four army officers wear, is one of the oldest decorations in the world. It was founded in 1162, and the strictest regulations govern its award, especially to foreigners.

While some countries are conspicuous because of the generous number of honors awarded Americans, other nations have attracted notice because of the scarcity of the same. Ordinarily, though, where only one or two of a certain medal was given one finds the awards were made to exceptionally high officers, but this was not always the case. Cuba's lone award of the Order of Military Merit was to Colonel Valery Havard, a medical officer in recognition of services "rendered the army of the republic" in 1912. The sole award of the Czechoslovakian Revolutionary Medal was to another medical officer, Lieutenant Colonel C. G. Burlingame, but no citation appears in the record.

The Serbian Star of Karageorge, named for the founder of the Serb dynasty, went to only two Americans. One was Pershing and one was Private Laben C. Oliver, headquarters company, 139th Infantry, but there is nothing in the official files that throws light on this unusual distribution of a very rare honor. The principality of Monaco gave the Order of St. Charles to Colonel Henry M. Bankhead and to First Lieutenant Shelby Holmes Trappey, but the world may guess what for. Lithuania's single award of the Service Cross to Captain William A. Jacques leaves less to the imagination. In February of 1920 Captain Jacques, Medical Corps, stationed at Coblenz, was sent on a mission to the Baltic. When he got to

Lithuania a battle was in progress with the Bolshevik army. The captain gave the local tank corps a hand and picked up a decoration—and the last one on record in which an American was cited for service in action.

In return for these many honors Uncle Sam has conferred 980 decorations upon foreign soldiers and sailors—but that is another story.

Following is a statistical summary of foreign decorations bestowed on Americans for World War service. This tabulation, while compiled from War and Navy Department records, is known to be incomplete. The navy awards in the table are to officers only. It was impossible to obtain detailed information on the about 430 foreign awards made to enlisted men of the Navy, which are listed here among the unclassified:

## BELGIUM

	Army	Navy
Croix de Guerre.....	445	
Order of the Crown.....	140	24
Order of Leopold.....	86	
Order of Leopold II.....	47	55
Médaille Militaire.....	20	
Military Cross.....	9	
Medal of Queen Elizabeth.....	5	
Décoration Civique.....	1	
Commemorative Medal.....	1	
Unclassified.....	..	36
	754	115

## CHINA

Order of Golden Grain.....	12	..
Order of Striped Tiger.....	4	9
	16	9

## CUBA

Order of Military Merit.....	1	..
------------------------------	---	----

## CZECHE-SLOVAKIA

Croix de Guerre.....	27	..
Revolutionary Medal.....	1	
Unclassified.....	..	14

## FRANCE

Croix de Guerre.....	11,572	32
Legion of Honor.....	1,059	158
Palms Universitaires.....	430	
Médaille Militaire.....	304	
Order of Black Star.....	285	
Medal of Honor—Épidémies.....	269	
Order of Agricultural Merit.....	100	
Medal of Honor—Foreign Affairs.....	56	
Medal of Honor—Life Saving.....	17	
Medal of National Recognition.....	4	
Mutuality Medal.....	2	
Order of Nichan el Anouar (Colonial).....	1	
Officier d'Instruction Publique.....	..	6
Officier d'Académie.....	..	2
Unclassified.....	..	97
	14,099	295

## GREAT BRITAIN

Military Medal.....	411	..
Military Cross.....	323	
Distinguished Conduct Medal.....	114	
Order of St. Michael & St. George.....	81	13
Distinguished Service Order.....	79	8
Royal Red Cross.....	75	
Order of Bath.....	50	6
Order of British Empire.....	33	16
Meritorious Service Medal.....	30	
Distinguished Flying Cross.....	18	2
Royal Victorian Order.....	2	2
Order of St. John of Jerusalem.....	1	
Victoria Cross.....	1	
Distinguished Service Cross.....	..	4
Air Force Cross.....	..	8
Unclassified.....	..	23
	1,218	82

## GREECE

Order of the Redeemer.....	16	3
Order of George I.....	10	
Order of Military Merit.....	5	
War Cross.....	4	

	35	3
--	----	---

## HAITI

Military Medal.....	..	1
---------------------	----	---

## ITALY

Croce di Guerra.....	379	21
War Service Ribbon.....	378	53
Order of the Crown.....	159	19
Order of St. Maurice & St. Lazarus.....	62	11
Medal for Military Valor.....	22	9
Gold Medal for Valor.....	1	
Order of Savoy.....	1	
Commandante di Dirigibile Exploratore.....	..	4
Unclassified.....	..	261

(Continued on page 20)

1,002 384



## Ride 'em high, Boy, at Honolulu!

As the darkey says, "that's just what you'll do nothin' else but," if you'll take that little three-week, round-trip jaunt down to Hawaii after the big convention in San Francisco next October.

And it's some thrill, Man—some thrill!

Between swims—munch creamy cocoanuts brought down fresh from the trees by Hawaiian boys, and luscious pineapples ripe from the plantations. Loaf for a few lazy days on the golden sands under a tropic sun. Gaze

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The Territory of Hawaii is as much a part of the Union as were any of the present states before they were admitted to statehood. Round trip from the Pacific Coast can be made in 3 weeks, at total cost as low as \$300 for all expenses. Clip and mail this coupon to our mainland office.

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Send me postpaid your latest colored booklet describing in detail the attractions of the Hawaiian Islands; also latest copy of Tourfax, giving hotel and steamer rates, sailing dates and cost of inter-island excursions.

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There you are, Mr. Finance Officer! If you want to do your members a real good turn and financially benefit your Post in a material way, just take a tip from your Indiana Buddy and write for The "AMERICA" Picture, POST PROFIT-SHARING PLAN, The American Legion Weekly, 627 West 43d Street, New York City.



J. G. Ladd

AMERICA  
POST PROFIT-SHARING PLAN  
The American Legion Weekly  
627 West 43d Street  
New York City

L. L. Ladd

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JAPAN		PORTUGAL	
Order of the Rising Sun.....	34	13	18
Order of the Sacred Treasure.....	18	6	8
	52	19	20
Service Cross .....	1	..	4
			7
			30
			61
LITHUANIA		ROUMANIA	
Service Cross .....	1	..	29
			21
			2
			1
			1
			54
MONACO		RUSSIA	
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			21
			16
			6
			2
			1
MONTENEGRO		RUSSIA	
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Médaille pour la Zèle .....	10	..	
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MOROCCO		SERBIA	
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Decoration Krzyz Walecznych.....	32	..	1
Decoration Poland Restituta.....	9	..	45
Red and White Ribbon.....	4	..	..
Virtuti Militari .....	2	..	6
	121	..	GRAND TOTALS .....
			17,869
			994

## When East Goes West

(Continued from page 7)

Toledo, to Chicago and St. Louis. He can take the lake steamer from Buffalo to Detroit or Cleveland. This is the same western route Mr. Maine will strike if he takes the Central out of New York City. But from New York he can also take the Pennsylvania lines through Newark and Philadelphia, then through Harrisburg and around the famous Horseshoe Curve to Pittsburgh, thence to Chicago, or to St. Louis by way of Indianapolis.

Or, out of New York, Mr. Maine can take the Lackawanna, or the Erie. Or he can go south through Washington, stop over there and see the capital, and then on to Atlanta and New Orleans, over the Southern Railroad or the Seaboard Air Line. At Atlanta and New Orleans he will meet buddies from the South pointing their noses toward the Pacific. From Washington he can also take the Baltimore and Ohio, or the Chesapeake and Ohio, and traverse West Virginia, Tennessee, Ohio, Kentucky. He can find himself in Cincinnati, or Memphis, or Louisville, or St. Louis. Or, if he be of confirmed gob tendencies, he can take a ship from New York to New Orleans or Galveston, or through the Canal and up the west coast to San Francisco.

But we will keep Mr. Maine on land, for the present. We have got him as far as the Central West. From there to the coast he again has the choice of several gateways: Chicago, St. Louis, the Twin Cities, Omaha, Kansas City, New Orleans. All the transcontinental lines have terminals in these cities.

Suppose he finds himself in Chicago. So many people do.

The northermost route of all is the Canadian Pacific. He can go through the Twin Cities, or Duluth; then through Winnipeg and across Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, to Calgary. He will see the marvelous scenery of the Rocky Mountain park, and Banff, and Lake Louise; the Connaught Tunnel and Albert Pass. The route then lies through British Columbia to Vancouver; thence by boat to Seattle and by boat or rail to San Francisco.

From Chicago to the Twin Cities

Mr. Maine can take several routes; the Chicago Northwestern, through Madison and Eau Claire, or the Illinois Central; or the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul; or the Burlington; or the Chicago Great Western.

From the Twin Cities west there is, among others, the Northern Pacific. Up through Minnesota it runs, through St. Cloud and Brainerd, and into North Dakota, near Fargo. The West is beginning. From here the pony mail riders once swept in relays through the Sioux country. Mr. Maine will start to realize about here that there are more things on earth than were dreamed of in his philosophy. He will find North Dakota ruggedly interesting. At Bismarck he will see a well-kept, trim city of wide-awake people—a city giving the impression of one four times its size in the East. Mr. Maine will find that this municipal trait persists as his trail continues. (No, the writer is not a Booster.)

From Bismarck the country becomes rougher. The route goes through the Bad Lands. Here it was that Roosevelt ran his ranch before he came back East to enter politics. He told of this country in several of his books.

Then into Montana at Yates. Every Legionnaire knows the Powder River gang. This is their native habitat. There is a twenty-four hour journey across the broad State of Montana—Glendive, Miles City, Billings, Livingston, Bozeman; then the spur at Logan, one branch south through Butte of the copper country and the other north through Helena, the capital; then the two branches together again at Garrison. (This is ticklish business, this enumerating Montana cities. I don't want to face the secretary of the chamber of commerce of any town I happen to miss.)

In Montana the continental divide has been passed—that line where one raindrop starts toward the Atlantic, and another drop, falling a few inches west, starts toward the Pacific. The wonderful Rockies will have been with Mr. Maine for hours—long, shimmering valleys, clear peaks, endless variant

formations. The train will have labored around prodigious curves, climbing, climbing; and at length will have taken the long downward grades toward Spokane.

A run across the north tip of Idaho, and then the State of Washington. Spokane deserves many paragraphs, but Mr. Maine must be on his way after, perhaps, a brief stop. He can take one branch of the Northern Pacific to Seattle and then south through Tacoma to Portland, or he can go direct to Portland along the Columbia River. From the Northwest Mr. Maine can take a boat to San Francisco without extra charge on a through ticket.

Out of Portland the rail route is the Southern Pacific to San Francisco, a thirty-six hour trip through the beautiful valleys of Oregon, past Mount Shasta, down through the mountains of northern California and then across to Oakland and San Francisco Bay.

There may be time for Mr. Maine to make side trips along this route. It will be too late for the Yellowstone, for the park is closed to visitors after September 15th, but he may be able to see Mt. Rainier Park or Crater Park, or the country around Sacramento; the old placer gold fields, the fruit orchards. And even the Yellowstone may be kept open for Legionnaires by a special governmental dispensation.

The Great Northern out of the Twin Cities follows much the same trail across North Dakota and Montana, touching Fargo, Grand Forks, Minot, Great Falls, Helena, Butte, Billings, the Cascade Mountains and Glacier National Park.

Then, out of Chicago, there is the Santa Fe. From Kansas City down through the Southwest to New Mexico, this line follows the old Santa Fe trail, beaten by hardy adventurers in the days when Texas was a republic and New Mexico, Arizona and California were parts of Mexico. The Santa Fe railroad is the world's greatest, in the matter of rail extensions, and Mr. Maine can immerse himself in the fascinating study of junction points, stop-overs, side trips, short cuts and long cuts.

Out of Chicago the road runs through Illinois, Iowa and northern Missouri—Joliet, Galesburg, Ft. Madison. Mr. Maine, if he is a confirmed convention-goer, will give a gasp of delighted reminiscence when he sees the big union station at Kansas City. Out of there the road runs through Kansas and southern Colorado and into New Mexico; or through the Panhandle of Texas. Here is the real Southwest—plains, oil towns, ranches.

The town of Santa Fe is reached by a short side trip from Lamy. It is one of the oldest cities on the North American continent, having been founded about 1606. In the church of San Miguel is an old bell, cast in Spain more than a century before the discovery of America. Albuquerque is another interesting town, with about 25,000 people. All along this route Mr. Maine can enjoy the novelty of getting his meals at the famed Fred Harvey eating-houses.

Now the road runs through New Mexico. Mr. Maine will see the mission style of railroad station architecture, with Hopi and Navajo and Pueblo Indians squatting in the cool shadows of the walls, selling pottery and blankets and beaded work. At Williams, Arizona, he will make the side trip to

the Grand Canyon. Naturally no attempt will be made to describe the Grand Canyon. It has been called the greatest wonder of the world, and it is well to let it go at that. Globe-trotters who have got over giving way to superlatives acknowledge that this surpasses anything. Three days should be given to the Canyon, although of course one day is better than nothing.

Then across the desert and into California—sage brush, cactus, prairie dogs, coyotes—maybe. One branch of the Santa Fe runs south to Los Angeles and of course Mr. Maine will want to see the City of Angels, and Hollywood, City of Queens. The Santa Fe line to San Francisco runs inland, through Bakersfield, Merced, Stockton—golden California at last; prunes, petroleum, giant redwoods, oranges, figs, everything. Then San Francisco.

The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul west out of Chicago offers a route unique in that more than six hundred miles of its line is electrically operated. Cleaner, of course. Its fastest trains make the run from Chicago to Tacoma in a little less than three full days. This route goes through Milwaukee, La Crosse and the Twin Cities, South Dakota, Montana, the Coeur D'Alene district of Idaho, and Washington. The crossing of the continental divide behind an electric locomotive is particularly thrilling. This railroad also has a branch through Iowa—where the tall corn grows—making connections at Omaha with the Union Pacific system.

#### Out of St. Louis

If he finds himself in St. Louis, Mr. Maine can take the grand central route, the Union Pacific. He will go over the Wabash to Kansas City and then through the plains of Kansas—Lawrence, Topeka, Ft. Riley, Salina, Oakley. Crossing into Colorado, the country becomes hilly and the climb of the foothills of the Rockies begins, until Denver is reached, a mile above sea level, one of the prettiest large cities in the country. The mountains seem close enough to touch. If Mr. Maine wants to lay over here he can make side trips to Colorado Springs or Pueblo or Boulder. From Denver he will go straight north to Cheyenne, Wyoming, where connection is made with the Omaha line of the Union Pacific, running through Iowa and Nebraska and making connections at Omaha for Chicago, over the Chicago Northwestern, or the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul. Cheyenne is in the heart of the prairie country—rolling land as fascinating as the sea.

West through Wyoming runs the Union Pacific to Granger, where connection is made with the Oregon Short Line northwest through Idaho and Oregon to Portland. This is a trip through wonderful country, including the mountains around Pocatello and Boise. The main line of the Union Pacific continues west to Ogden, Utah. This route is even more interesting. There is nothing quite like the Great Salt Lake and the city near it. From Ogden a short side trip south will bring Mr. Maine to the Mormon capital, a marvellously clean city, nestling at the head of a sheltered valley. The Mormon Temple, the state capitol and of course the Great Salt Lake are immensely worth seeing.

From Salt Lake City, the Los Angeles



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and Salt Lake railroad runs southwest through Utah to Los Angeles. At Ogden connection is made with the Southern Pacific lines, west across the Great Salt Lake for miles, and finally into Nevada. Mr. Maine will not want to miss a side-trip from Reno to Carson City and Lake Tahoe. He will see the old towns of which Mark Twain wrote in "Roughing It," towns that were roaring mining camps then, deserted now. The heart of the old silver country. And Lake Tahoe, clearest water in the world. The majestic Sierras. Then the plains of California, Sacramento, the capital, Oakland, and the goal at San Francisco.

Another connection is the Western Pacific, from Salt Lake City to San Francisco; and another is the Chicago and Alton or Burlington from St. Louis to Kansas City, connecting with the Union Pacific or the Santa Fe.

If he elects the Southern Pacific out of New Orleans Mr. Maine will make no mistake. It goes across Louisiana, then makes the long jaunt across the breadth of Texas. The Legion man will want to stop at San Antonio, old and quaint, and at El Paso, where he can step over into Mexico.

Then across New Mexico and Arizona—Deming, Tucson, Yuma, where the sun is reputed to shine every day in the year. Hereabouts for miles through the desert the rails run several hundred feet below sea level. Grim peaks, lost lakes, sand, fascinating country. Then Los Angeles again and the coast route to San Francisco, with the sea on one hand and smiling valleys on the other. Dream places—Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, Del Monte, Monterey, San Jose.

These are the main lines from the Central West to the Pacific; the routes most likely to be chosen by the Legion man starting from the East. Legionnaires living in the West may find more convenient connections—over the Denver and Rio Grande, or the Missouri Pacific, or the St. Louis and San Francisco, for instance. These lines make through connections. There is the Missouri Pacific from St. Louis to Pueblo, Colorado, connecting with the Denver and Rio Grande to Salt Lake and the Western Pacific beyond, and the Rock Island from St. Louis and Chicago to Kansas City and Omaha, thence to El Paso and connecting with the El Paso Southwestern and the Southern Pacific, and the Burlington out of St. Louis and Chicago to Kansas City and Denver and thence west over the Union Pacific or Santa Fe, and the Chicago Northwestern and Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul out of Chicago to Omaha, connecting with the Union Pacific.

As for the ocean: There are luxurious steamers plying between New York and San Francisco, stopping at Havana, the Canal Zone, ports in San Salvador and Guatemala; Manzanillo, Mexico, and Los Angeles. The trip takes a month each way. Steamers making connection with the Southern Pacific lines (and cheaper than train) make the run from New York to New Orleans and Galveston in four and five days. There is also the side trip from New Orleans to Havana. The ocean trips from San Diego and Los Angeles to San Francisco and from San Francisco to Portland and Seattle also will work into most routes that the Legion man from the East plans.

Thus the roads to the Golden Gate. The command is westward. Let's go!

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Baseball equipment and other prizes may be earned by any live American boy.

Money besides! How? Simply write us for full information about the Spartanaire Clubs. We'll tell you how you can also have a Club and sell The Legion Weekly.

Spartanaire Clubs are the ladybug's eyebrows when it comes to making the long green for a baseball team. Entire Boy Scout troops find that it's great to have a Spartanaire Club, too. Every week we ship baseball equipment to the boys that stick. Shoot in the coupon and let your gang wise-up to the Spartanaire shekels they can win by selling The American Legion Weekly.



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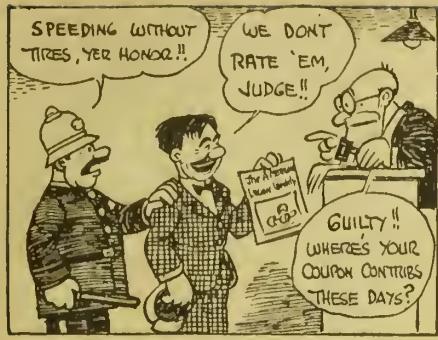
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Manufacturers of tires have never used space with us, despite the fact that we have proved with statistics that some fifty per cent. of our readers either own or drive cars—a higher percentage of potential tire buyers than the readers of most magazines of general circulation will show.

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VVVVV Comer Mfg. Co.....  
E. H. Davis Tailoring Co.....

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W. Z. Gibson  
Glasgow Mfg. Co.....

VVHoelcomb & Hoke Co.....  
Interstate Tailors.....

Kingsbury Mfg. Co.....

VVMac-O-Chee Mills.....

VVMadison Shirt Co.....

VVVVV Albert Mills.....

Opportunity Column.....

Paul Rubber Co.....

Premier Mfg. Co.....

VProgress Tailoring Co.....

VSAutomatic Fr. Railway.....

VVVVV Standard Food & Fur Co.....

M. H. Tyler Mfg. Co.....

Washington Coal Co.....

Wolverine Climax Co.....

FOOD PRODUCTS

VVVVV The Genesee Pure Food Co.....

HOUSEHOLD NECESSITIES

VVVV Hartman Furniture Co.....

INSURANCE

VVJohn Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co....

INVESTMENTS

Caldwell & Co.....

Clarence Hodson & Co.....

VVG. L. Miller Bond & Mortgage Co.....

JEWELRY, INSIGNIA, MEMORIALS

VVVFlour City Ornamental Iron Co.....

VVVB Gutter & Sons.....

Ingersoll Watch Co.....

"BE IT RESOLVED, that with a firm belief in the value of our magazine—THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY—as a national advertising medium; with the realization that due to limited subscription price and constantly increasing cost of production, the improvements which we desire to see in it will only be made possible through increased advertising revenue; and that increased advertising revenue depends primarily upon our support of advertisers in the WEEKLY, we hereby pledge our support and our patronage, as individuals, and as an organization, to those advertisers who use the columns of our official magazine—THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY."

Resolution passed unanimously at the Second National Convention of The American Legion.

VJ. M. Lyon & Co.....

VVVV Redding & Co.....

R. F. Simmons Company.....

VVVV W. Sweet, Inc.....

MEDICINAL

VBayer Tablets of Aspirin.....

VMustero Co.....

Otthine.....

MEN'S WEAR

VW. V. D. Company.....

VVVV Cluett, Peabody & Co.....

VThe Florsheim Shoe Co.....

VVHart Schaffner & Marx.....

VVWain Tailoring Co.....

VVN Way Street Suspender Co.....

VVVReliance Mfg. Co.....

MISCELLANEOUS

VVAmerican Chicle Co.....

VVCole & Co.....

VDictograph Products Corp.....

VVII. Clay Glover.....

VPhiladelphia Key Co.....

J. L. Whitling & J. Adams.....

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

VVVV Buescher Band Instrument Co.....

VVWC. G. Conn, Ltd.....

VVlyon & Healy.....

VWilson Bros. Mfg. Co.....

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★ LACEY & LACEY.....

F. E. Stevens, Jr.....

SCHOOLS AND INSTRUCTION

VBliss Electrical School.....

Coyne Electrical School.....

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The filled-in coupon is certain evidence of reader-interest and loyalty, and we believe no other national publication has these qualities to the extent of the Weekly.

If you have an interesting story of a tire that has proved of exceptional value to you, back in the days of the war or since, let Buddy in on it.

To the Advertising Manager  
627 West 43d Street, New York

I would like to see the following brands of tires advertised in our Weekly:

Give reasons.....

This coupon is for all Legionnaires and Auxiliary Members to fill out. But if you are a dealer or salesman, please check ..... dealer ..... salesman. If not dealer or salesman, please state occupation .....

Name.....

Address.....

Post.....

## of ADVERTISERS

our AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY." Or tell the same thing to the salesman or dealer from whom you buy their products.

VVVVV Franklin Institute.....  
Clement C. Gaines.....  
VVAlexander Hamilton Institute.....  
VVVLaSalle Ext. Inst. in University.....  
VVVV Patterson Civil Service School, Inside Front Cover.....  
VVVV Standard Business Training Institute.....  
VVVV W. T. Tamblin.....  
VVVV United Y. M. C. A. School.....  
VVVV University of Applied Science.....  
Washington School of Cartooning.....

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VVVV Harley-Davidson Motor Co.....

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VVHendee Mfg. Co.....

Marble Arms & Mfg. Co.....

VVMead Cycle Co.....

New York Central Supply Co.....

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Yough Typewriter Co.....

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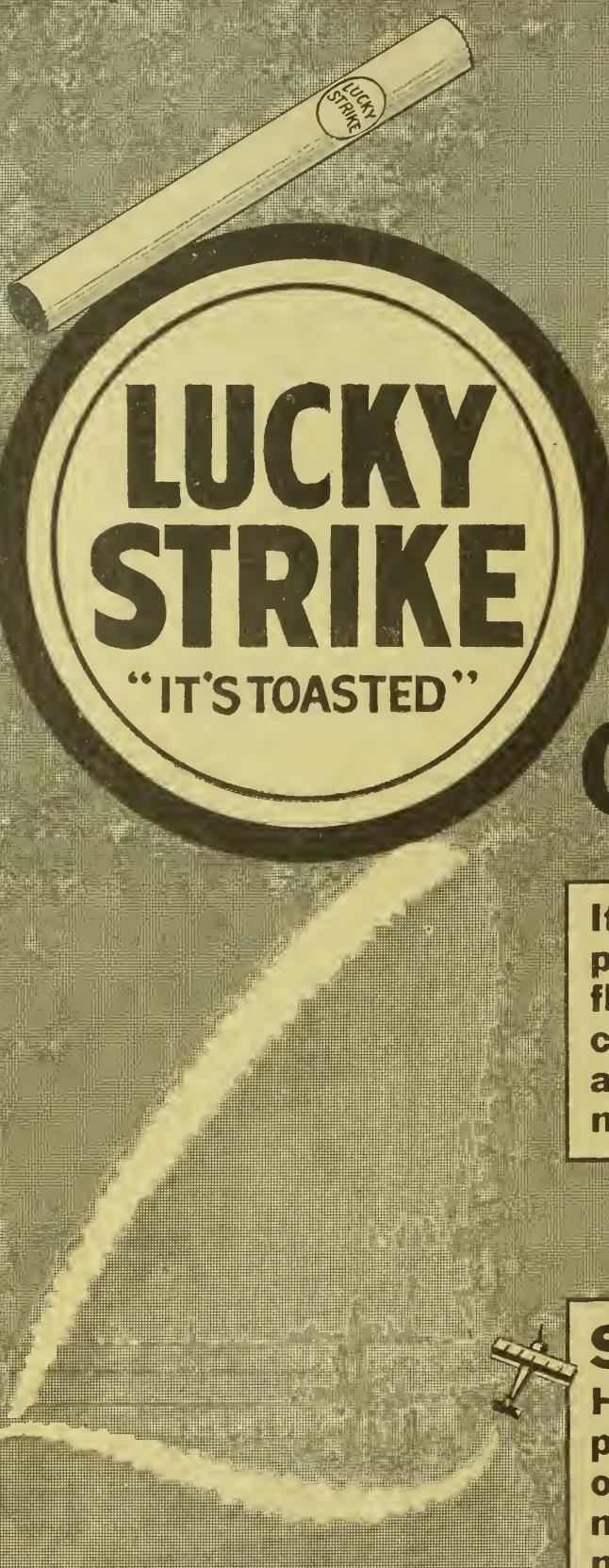
V SERVICE STRIPE—AWARDED ADVERTISERS WITH US REGULARLY FOR OVER SIX MONTHS. THE VV, VVV, VVVV AND VVVVV STRIPERS ARE INCREASING. NOTICE THE ★. THIS IS THE INSIGNIA FOR THE CROIX DE COUPON, AWARDED WHEN THE SEVENTH SERVICE STRIPE IS DUE.

We do not knowingly accept false or fraudulent advertising, or any advertising of an objectionable nature. See "Our Platform." Issue of December 22, 1922. Readers are requested to report promptly any failure on the part of an advertiser to make good any representation contained in an advertisement in THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY.

Advertising rates: \$3.00 per agate line. Smallest copy accepted, 14 lines (1 inch). THE ADVERTISING MANAGER, 627 West 43d

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LET'S PATRONIZE

LET'S PATRONIZE



# LUCKY STRIKE

“IT'S TOASTED”

## Cigarette

It's toasted. This one extra process gives a delightful flavor that cannot be duplicated. To know how good a cigarette can be, you must try a Lucky Strike.

### SKY WRITING!

Have you seen it? An airplane writing Lucky Strike on the sky—two words  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles long—each letter a mile high. The advertising sensation of 1923.



Guaranteed by

*The American Tobacco Co.*  
INCORPORATED